



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the lamented late Professor Struve. The observatory at Potsdam was shown by Professor Ludendorff, who recently has been appointed director of the Astrophysical Observatory.

A visit was paid also to the Geodetic Institute. At the wireless station the guests had the opportunity of listening to the wireless time signals from Annapolis.

One afternoon was devoted to an excursion on the Havel to the Wannsee and Nikolske. At a tea in the library an opportunity was afforded for viewing Professor Darmstädter's collection of letters of celebrated naturalists and autographs of noted astronomers.

A feature of the meeting was the gathering in the large dome of the Potsdam Observatory, where refreshments were served and a social evening spent, the success of which was in a large measure due to the ladies of the observatory staff and others.

The four-days sessions are said to have passed without a jarring note and all parted with satisfaction at the scientific results that had been brought forth at the meeting and at the pleasure of having again renewed old friendships together with gratitude for the hospitality extended to them at Potsdam. The next meeting is to be held at Copenhagen.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

The twenty-eighth summer meeting of the American Mathematical Society was held at Wellesley College, September 7-9, 1921, in conjunction with the meeting of the Mathematical Association of America. The attendance included ninety-one members of the Society. Eleven new members were elected, and thirty applications for membership were received.

Two joint sessions were held with the Mathematical Association of America, at which papers were read by Professor James Pierpont, on *Some mathematical aspects of the theory of relativity*; and by Professor A. C. Lunn, on *The place of the Einstein theory in theoretical physics*. The following papers were read at the regular sessions of the Society:

Einstein static fields which admit a continuous group G_2 of transformations into themselves: L. P. EISENHART.

On the class of a certain type of Einstein spreads: JOHN EIESLAND.

The solar gravitational field and certain other fields completely determined by light rays: EDWARD KASNER.

Prime-power groups containing only one invariant subgroup of every index which exceeds this prime number: G. A. MILLER.

General mean value relations: G. D. BIRKHOFF.
On plates of variable thickness: G. D. BIRKHOFF.
Application of least squares to the problem of apportionment: E. V. HUNTINGTON.

The summation by series by means of generating functions: I. J. SCHWATT.

The expansion of any power of a multinomial: I. J. SCHWATT.

The operator $(r(d/dr))$ on $F(r)$: I. J. SCHWATT.

Geometric characterization of special singly infinite families of heat curves: EUGENIE C. HAUSLE.

On the stability of a bicycle with a light frame: J. L. SYNGE.

Note on the definition of a linear functional: C. A. FISCHER.

Certain theorems concerning simple closed and open curves: J. R. KLINE.

A theorem concerning connected sets which become totally disconnected upon the removal of a single point: J. R. KLINE.

Concerning connectedness in kleinen and a related problem: R. L. MOORE.

The probability function for the sum of certain functions, with applications to the theory of errors: E. L. DODD.

On power series with positive real part in the unit circle: T. H. GRONWALL.

Some theorems on transformations with invariant points: J. W. ALEXANDER.

Theorem on the interior of a simply connected closed surface in three-space: J. W. ALEXANDER.

A fundamental class of geodesics on closed surfaces of genus greater than unity: H. M. MORSE.

On the problem of steering an automobile around a corner: A. G. WEBSTER.

On the principles of mechanical integrators for differential equations, especially those of exterior ballistics: A. G. WEBSTER.

On the Fourier's series of non-integrable functions: C. N. MOORE.

A generalization of Laguerre's rule of signs: C. F. GUMMER.

The functions analogous to Lebesgue constants for a series of Hermite polynomials: R. E. GILMAN.

Theory of invariant elements: O. E. GLENN.

On the location of the roots of the jacobian of two binary forms: J. L. WALSH.

The power of a modern gun and of thunder: J. E. ROWE.

Spurious correlation applied to urn schemata: J. R. MUSSELMAN.

The significance of the partial correlation coefficient in the comparison of ordered statistical series possessing rectilinear trends: W. L. CRUM.

A tentative substitute for the standard deviation in the examination of the dispersion of an ordered statistical series: W. L. CRUM.

The value of a sample. Second paper: B. H. CAMP.

A form of series for potential problems: NORBERT WIENER.

Some hydrodynamic aspects of group theory: S. D. ZELDIN.

Two-way series for Lebesgue integrals: M. B. PORTER.

R. G. D. RICHARDSON,
 Secretary